(c) the recommendations accepted by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) An ILO mission visited India in April, 1985, to provide assistance to the Government in identification of priorities for establishing a major accident hazards control system in India. The recommendations of the mission, inter-alia, related to making of provisions to regulate the use and storage of hazardous chemicals and inflammable gases, setting up of a major accident hazards control advisory division equipped with computer facilities, prescribing threshold quantities of hazardous chemicals and inflammable gases for identifying hazardous industires, preparation of inventory of major hazards units, formulation of on-site and off-site emergency plans, estabilshing a data base of national and international experts and organisations capable of giving immediate assistance in the event of a major accident. Based on the recommendations of the mission, an LIO aided project on "Establishment and Initial Operation of a Major Accident Hazards Control System in India" was implemented by the Ministry of Labour. The project was completed in December, 1990.

Action against employees for strike

4782. SHRI RADHAKRISHAN MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Front and Left sponsored strikes on June 16th led to production loss in various industries;

(b) whether the Labour Minister warned the trade unions of severe action if they went on strike on June 16th; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken against the employees who went on strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) Most of the unions affiliated to the central trade union organisations other than INTUC and BMS participated in this industrial strike on the 16th June, 1992. Banking and Insurance Industries and some of the Defence Undertakings are among the major sectors of the economy affected by this strike. The impact of the strike in the central public sector undertakings is estimated to have been of the order of 10 per cent and the impact was generally confined to West Bengal, Kerala and Bihar. Only a marginal effect of the strike was felt in coal industry, non-coal mines, cement industry, telecommunications, posts and telegraphs, steel, oil industry, Currency Note Press, Indian Security Press and Government of India Mint. Government urged the trade unions and workers not to go on strike as assurance had been given that their interests would be protected while implementing the New Economic Policy. The Conciliation Officers also intervened in the strike notice received in public utility services and made efforts to avert the strike.

Unemployed registered with employment exchange

4783. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 60 per cent of the registered unemployed are already employed in private sector but they have not got their names removed from the employment exchanges;

(b) if so, whether any survey is carried out to find out the correct figures of unemployed persons; and

(c) if so, when the survey was carried out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) Surveys on the activity status of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country are carried out from time to time. The latest in the series of such surveys was conducted during 1988.

Estimates based on the latest survey revealed that nearly 34 per cent of the job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges were employed and out of them about 56 per cent were employed in the priavte sector.

Migration of labour from rural to urban areas

4784. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA:
DR. ABRAR AHMED:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 500 crore scheme under the National Renewal Fund has been chalked out to prevent the migration of labour from the rural areas to urban areas; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (p) The National Renewal Fund has been set up to provide a social safety net for the workers who may be adversely affected as a result of technological upgradation and modernisation under the New Industrial Policy. According to the information made available to the Labour Ministry, it is proposed to earmark certain amount from the corpus of the National Renewal Fund for employment generation schemes to supplement the normal empolyment generation through Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, particularly in those areas where the pressure for such employment is seen to be more in earlier years.

Filling up of the post of judges in NIT

4785. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the judge of the Naional Indusries Tribunal (NTT) has been retired in October, 1991 and the post is not filled up as yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the number of cases pending with the Tribunal and what steps are being taken for the appointment of judges to fill up the vacant posts and to clear the pending cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) The posts of Presiding Officer of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No 1, Bombay also functioning as National Industrial Tribunal fell vacant on 20.12.1991 on retirement of the incumbent. A judge selected for the post declined the offer of appointment. Appointment of another judge is under consideration of the Government. As on 1.7.92, 258 industrial disputes and 683 applications were pending in the Tribunal which includes 3 industrial disputes and 50 applications for National Industrial Tribunal.

@Previosly Unstarred Question 4074, transferred from 17th August, 1992.